NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUTT.

The Alleged Davis Perjury Case-Conviction

of the Accused.

Before Judge Benedict.

Me United States vs. George B. Davis.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning, being the third day it has occupied the court. The testimony on the part of the prosecution having closed, the defence called Commissioner Betts, of the United States District Court, who testified that he had issued the warrant on which the prisoner had been arrested, and Mr. B. K. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney, whose evidence was merely on a few echnical points connected with the arrest and the examination of the defendant.

technical points connected with the arrest and the examination of the defendant.

Mr. Lapaugh then ofered to defend Days as a witness on his own behalf.

Mr. Pierrepoint objected on the ground that it had not been decided that the practice in the State courts, wherever it existed, of allowing a defendant in a crimial sase to testify in his own behalf did not extend to similar cases in the United States courts in other words, that the stantes requiring common law proceeding in the United States courts to conform in practice with similar proceedings in the various State courts did not contemplate nor cover such a practice as this in a criminal case.

The Court refused to permit Davis to testify.

No other witnesses having been called Mr. Lapauch, counsel for the defence, then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of his chent. Closing a lengthy and very able address, he said he would leave the case of the prisoner with the jury, and begged that they would stand frimly by what they considered the right and the just cause in this matter. He hoped they would give such a verdict as would redound to the honor of our in titutions, and particularly to that of trial by jury. No more sacred duty ever devolved upon men than that which now devolved upon the jury in this case. Their verdict would either deprive a fellow being of liberty or give him liberty, either restore him to the bosom of his family or tear him therefrom for years. He had confidence in the intelligence and independence of the jury, and he left the case of his chent in their hands nopefully and confidency.

Mr. Flerrepont, United States District Attorney,

the case of nis cheft in their mands nobeling and confidently.

Mr. Pierrepont, United States District Attorney, then rummed up for the government. The question, he said, stripped of the verolage and ratiocination of counsel for the defendant, was, whether the defendant had committed perjury in what he swore on the lith of June, 1885, before Commissioner Osborn, and in what he swore to following that, in his examination before the Commissioner. That was the only issue in the case. Mr. Pierrepont then proceeded to review the evidence in detail as it was presented to the court on the examination of the several witnesses.

Judge Benedict, in charging the jury, adverted to Judge Benedict, in charging the jury, adverted to the hemousness of the crune of perjury, and said no one proved guity of it ought to escape punishment, but the evidence should be carefully weighed so that an innocent man should not suffer. The jury were requested to divest the case of all extraneous issues, for which they were not responsible, and to simply pass upon the question whether the defendant, in making the adidavit against Collector Bailey and testifying against him in the examination which ensued, had committed within and corrupt perjury. The jury retired at twenty minutes past two o'clock and after an absence of five minutes brought in verdict of guilty, and Davis was remanded for sentence.

senience.
Counsel for defence gave notice that he should move for a new trial.
The prisoner was then ordered to be removed in the custody of the Marshal. Removal of a Union Pacific Suit.

In the suit of Charles M. Pollard vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Henry C. Crane et al., all the papers on file in the suit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York have been transferred, and the suit has been removed to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Alleged Murder on the High Seas. Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. William C. Parker, John M. truce, James H. Robinson, Benjamin Sefton, James

ng and Benjamin Harrison.—The examina tion in this case, in which the defendants, seamen nging to the whaling ship Java the Seco charged with causing the death of John W. Jones, second mate of the Java, was resumed. The defendant Harrison has turned prosecuting witness, and yesterday testified that the defendants had combined to desert the ship; that on the night of the assault on Jones, which resulted in the death of Jones, they were preparing to leave the vessei, but in going up the stairs they awoke Jones, who attempted to hold them and prevent their leaving. The party then attacked him and beat him as described in the previous report of the case.

The examination was further adjourned to Monday next.

Post Office Case. charged with causing the death of John W. Jones.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Michael J. Kelly. fendant, who was arrested on a charge of embez-zing a letter containing money from the Post Office, gave ball for his appearance to-day in \$5,000.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Pearsall and O'Connor Contempt and Imprisonment Case-Interesting Proceedings-Adjournment of the Case.
Before Judge Cardozo. The case of The People vs. O'Connor and Pearsall,

charged with criminal contempt and for keeping a bawdy house, came up yesterday before Judge Cardozo. Considerable interest appeared to be manifested in the proceedings and the court was densely crowded. The prisoners were present. and Shea, appeared on behalf of the people, and

The District Attorney said he held in his hand the return to the habeas corpus which had been ad-

journed a week since.

Mr. Townsend observed that when the case was before the court last week, after Judge Cardozo had overruled his motion to discharge the prisoners

upon the return, he was requested not to say anythat he was about to interfere improperly. He had proposed at that time to offer some exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and he desired to do so now. He asked to have those exceptions stand. Judge Cardoza thought that would not be proper.

If counsel desired to make a motion now he could

Mr. Townsend asked to see the return to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and said he saw no Mr. Townsend asked to see the return to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and said he saw no return except the two commitments by Judge Cardozo. The return to the writ of habeas corpus was a commitment to the City Prison for examination. Mary Pearsall and Joanna O'Connor, charged with "keeping a bawdy house," and with "a criminal contempt of the Supreme Court of the State of New York," signed by Alberit Cardozo, New York Supreme Court. The writ of certiorari was an aildawt of the County Clerk, to which was attached a warraft signed by Judge Cardozo, setting forth that it appeared to him that these women had been guilty of the offences above stated and ordering their arrest.

Judge Cardozo—What return you have is there. Deal with them as you see fit.

above stated and ordering their arrest.
Judge Cardozo—What return you have is there.
Deal with them as you see fit.
Mr. Townsend—in order that the record may be
made out, at all events, before anything further
takes place, I desire now to read the traverse to the
return. Now I ask on the commitments that the
prisoners be discharged. Under the statute—
Mr. Graham (interrupting)—Mr. Townsend, do you
prove any of the special matters alleged in your petition? As I understand it, your application for a
writ of habeas corpus is upon the ground that these
two women were denied a statutory hearing. This
writ will have to be dismissed if you don't prove
that.

hat.
Mr. Townsend—I don't understand you.
Mr. Townsend then introduced his traverse, of
which the following is a copy:—
The answer of Anna E. Pearsall to the return to
the writ of habeas corpus this day made shows that
ha dedied

she dedied

First. That the Justice had any authority to issue the warrant for the arrest of this defendant upon the charge of
"criminal contempt of the Supreme Court."

Scords. That there was any contempt or authorize revidence
before him showing that she had been guilty of any criminal
contempt of the Supreme Court to authorize or justify the
issuing of said warrant of commitment.

Further answering said returns, the defendant
arys that she is entitled to be discharged from custody under said warrant of commitment.

sody under said warrant of commitment.

First—Because said warrant of commitment is not in due form of law, and void, in that the particular circumstances of the offence are not therein set forth as required by statute.

Scond—Because sits has never been notified of the accusation, as required by statute.

Third—Because it appears by the return that the warrant of commitment is simply a commitment for examination, and that she has now been detained fourtiern days without examination, which is contrary to the meaning and spirit of our laws.

laws.

Fourth—Because' it appears by the said return that she te

Setained in the City Prison, whereas by law, if imprisoned at
all upon such a charge, she should have been imprisoned in

As further snawer to the said return to the writ of habeas corpus the defendant says, in regard to the warrant of commitment charging her with "keeping a bawdy house," that she deples,

house. Second—That there was any competent or sufficient evidence before him showing that she had been guilty of any criminal officers to sushorize or justify the issuing of a warrant for her arrest on said charge. Third—That there was any competent or audicient evidence before him showing that she had been guilty of the offence of keeping a bawdy house to authorize or justify the issuing a warrant for been commitment for examination on such a charge.

under the warrant of commitment charging her with keeping a bawdy house.

with keeping a bawdy house.

First—Because and warrant of commitment is not in due form of law, and vold, in that the particular place where the offence is charged to have been committed does not appear upon its face. It does not even appear that she kept a bawdy house within the limits of the State of New York.

Scount—Because the crime of keoping a "hawdy house," if a crine, is at most a misdemeanor, and she is therefore entitled to waive an examination, demand a jury trial and be admitted to bail.

City and foundy of New York.—Anna E. Pearsall, being duly sworn, says that the above answer or traverse is in all respects true, to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 21st day of May, 1899.

ROST. H. JOHNSTON, Notary Public.

Sworn before me this list day of May, 1898.

ROUT. H. JOHNSTON, Notary Public.

Similar answers to the foregoing were sworn to and presented by counsel on behalf of Joanna Connor, the other petitioner.

Counsel for the prosecution then stated why Messrs. Stoughton and Shea appeared, and said that they were present for the purpose of giving countenance to this proceeding on the part of the prosecution. As I understand from the papers now before your Honor, these two women have been committed to the City Prison for examination upon two criminal compnaints. The first consists in the charge that they keep a bawdy house, and the second consists in the allegation that they were guilty of a criminal contempt of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. These commitments took place on the thof May, 1899. On the 13th the counsel who now represents these women applied to his Honor Justice Clerke to issue a writ of habeas corpus in their lavor, returnable before your Honor. Now, this writ of habeas corpus is meant to operate in the nature of a writ of removal. These writs are properly before the court as the committing magistrate, under your commitment of May 7, and the intent in obtaining this writ of habeas corpus evidently was to remove these complaints before some other judge. That object was deleated by making the writ returnable before your Hoaor. But, nevertheless, before counsel can move one step in the investigation under this writ he has got to establish the jurisdictional allegations in his petition for the writ. Now the Court will perceive that the statute is particularly exacting. There must be some cause against the magistrate or the complaint before it can be removed from his jurisdiction. That cause is alleged in the petition. If counsel do not prove the allegations the writ of habeas corpus must be discharged, and the matter lapses into the original jurisdiction—that is, the complaint which the Court originally entertained against these women.

the Court original y entertained against these women.

Mr. Townsend—If the Court will allow me to go over once more the requirements of the statute in regard to the petition I think I can show that it compiles with all those requirements. Counsel then read the provisions of the statute and claimed that the petitions were in accordance with them.

Judge Cardozo said he could not hear him on that point.

Judge Cardozo said he could not hear him on that point.

Mr. Townsend said he would proceed to call in one of the winesses. He was informed by the prisoners that they were not guilty. He was mormed it would be advisable to take an adjournment for two or three days. He would be inclined to act upon any suggestion of the Court.

Judge Cardozo—I don't desire any but the strict performance of my duty, and that I shall do unfinchingly. If you desire an adjournment I shall hear you upon that point.

Subsequently Mr. Townsend called Mrs. Pearsail as a witness, who was examined as follows:—

Q. Are you one of the persons confined in the Tombs at present? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been there? A. I have been in the Tombs two weeks; I was in the Sixth ward station house on Thursday night.

Q. Do you know of a public application having been made or others in the public newspapers?

The District Attorney objected.

Judge Cardozo—The question is overruled.

Examination resumed—Q. Have you been here before this court within the last week or ten days? A. I have been here within the last week or ten days, as I remember.

Q. Did you hear your counsel make application at

Q. Did you hear your counsel make application at that time for an examination in this case? A. Yes,

sir.
Q. That was a week ago? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you made any application to the Court for an examination in the case? A. I have, through the

an examination in the case? A. I have, through the papers.

Judge Cardozo—Not through the papers—have you made any application personally to me? A. I have not been present at the time.

Judge Cardozo—Make an answer to the question. Have you made any application to me? A. I have not had the opportunity; I have not been present. Judge Cardozo—Have you made any application to me? A. No, sir; I have not apoken to you.

Mr. Townsend—I now desire to show that the application has been made over her signature in the public papers.

plication has been made over her signature in the public papers.

Judge Cardozo refused to hear the application.

Mr. Townsend then repeated his motion for the discharge on the ground that the commitment did not set forth any specific offence, which the statute described as indispensably necessary.

Subsequently adverting to the matter supplied to a newspaper, Mr. Townsend said he did not hold himself responsible.

Judge Cardozo said it was grossly incorrect.

Mr. Townsend was about to make a remark, when The Court desired him to proceed with the argument.

ment.
Mr. Townsend then proceeded to argue that the
statute referred alike to commitments for examination and commitments for contempt,
Judge Cardozo overruled all the points made in

tion and commitments for contempt.
Judge Cardozo overruled all the points made in
the traverse.
The District Attorney said they were prepared to
give these persons an examination before his Honor
in regard to both the accusations, if they desired it.
Mr. Townsend—We do.
Judge Cardozo—I shall hear you now simply on
the question arising under the writ of habeas corpus
as to whether a cause of detention is shown. Having disposed of that I shall make such further disposition as I think proper. If you have anything further on that point proceed to say it.
Mr. Townsend—I have nothing.
Judge Cardozo—I will take these writs and adjourn the proceeding over until Tuesday next, unices some of you gentlemen desire to make a further
suggestion.
Mr. Townsend—I said he was ready and desired to

suggestion.

Ar. Townsend said he was ready and desired to proceed now in the contempt case, and we waive an examination upon the other charge.

Judge Cardozo—You cannot separate them. If you desire an examination take it now.

Mr. Townsend consulted with his clients and then said they would be obliged to wait until Tuesday.

Judge Cardozo said he would take the papers and habeas corpus matter and reserve decision until Tuesday next, when a day would be fixed for the examination, or admit the prisoners to bail if they desired.

desired.

Mr. Townsend said there was an objection to bail being fixed and requested that a day might be fixed being fixed and requested that a day might be fixed for the examination.

The Court declined to fix a day and adjourned the the case till Tuesday.

COPREME COUNT-TRIAL TERM-PART L

Commission Case. Before Judge Sutherland. Siddingre vs. Simpson.—The action in this case was to recover commission for the sale of certain property in Westchester county. The defendant claimed that he did not own the recover defendant

claimed that he did not own the property and that he only acted as the agent for others to procure the saie.

The Court held that if the jury believed the defendant employed the plaintiff, no matter whether he owned the property or not, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Verdict for plaintiff. Decisions

Judge Sutherland rendered judgment in the follow ng case yesterday:-John Orser et al. vs. Glenville Wootlen Company.— Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with \$10 to defendants to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART II. Case of Assault and Battery.

Before Judge Monell.

Bernier vs. Griffith.—This was an action to recover the sum of \$5,000 for damage done to plaintiff's property as a tenant and for alleged assant and battery.

The defence was a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint. Verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I. The Case of Alleged Negligence on the Part of an Attorney. Before Judge Daly.

Arnold rs. Robertson.-The sealed verdict in this case, the particulars of which have already ap-peared, was rendered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for twenty-five dollars.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM. Important Decision in Regard to Mechanics'
Liens.
Before Judges Brady and Barrett.

Perfore Judges Brady and Barrett.

Julius Poerschke, Plaintif and Appellant, vs. John
P. A. Kedenburg, Defendant and Respondent.—This
was an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien on premises known as No. 27 East Houston street, in this
city. The lien was filed with the County Clerk on
the 4th day of September, 1886. On or about the 1st day of August, 1807, the plaintiff commenced proceedings in this court to foreclose his lien. He mitted, however, when the year had expired, to have his lien continued by an order of the Court, as the statute provides. Some six months thereafter the plaintiff's attorneys, discovering their mistake in not renewing the lien, moved before Judge Daly, of the Court of special Sessions, for an order allowing said lien to be continued nunepro tune. The motion was ably resisted by derendant's counsel, and the motion denied. From that order the plaintiff appealed to the General Term. The General Term has now affirmed the order of the special Term unanimously, holding that when the lien is not continued by the order of the Court the same show. The subjoined opinions of Judges Brady and Barrett, affirming the order of the Special Icem, will be found of great interest of this important question of law. daintiff's attorneys, discovering their mistake in not

found of great interest for appearants; Philip F. Meyer & Cornell, counsel for appearants; Philip F. Smith, counsel fortespondents.

AUDIGE SEADY'S OFINION.

The act of 1863 (laws of 1864) in relation to me-

chanics' liens provides by section eleven as follows;—'Liens shall in all cases cease after one year unless by order of Court the hen is continued, and a new docket made stating the fact (without a discharge of the lien.)' The application for the continuation of the lien should be made before the expiration of the year ensuing us creation. The statute is imperative. It invests neither Judge nor court with any discretion after the expiration of the year. It is shall cease. The Legislature intended to confer power upon the court in which proceedings were pending, to continue the lien, and gave the tribunal a proper jurisdiction to be exercised with discretion. It may be that in many cases an application to continue a lien would be refused for reasons which it is not necessary to state in detail, such as an informality that rendered it undoubtedly invalid, or upon proof that it was not bona fide. The power given by section eleven is to continue. That is to extend in duration to prolong, not to revive, which would be the effect of any order continuing the lien, made after the expiration of the year. This statute is in derogation of the common law, and to be construed strictly. The object of amining the lien to one year was to relieve the owner from a burden which should not be prolonged unnecessarily, and to exact from the lienor diligence in the enforcement of his lien. It is the practice (generally) of the court generally to grant the order of continuance ex parte (Welch vs. The Mayor, 19 Abbott's Rep., 132), and the power conferred upon us is therefore exercised beneficially. The plaintiff could without much labor have saved his rights, and not havying performed it, is charges be with laches, which do not commend him espe-

his rights, and not having performed it, is chargeabie with laches, which do not commend him especially to our consideration. It may be said in addition that where the year expires and no order of
continuance has been granted, it may be assumed
by all persons that the lien has ceased and authorize
them to found upon that circumstance any enterprise or dealing.

The order appealed from should be affirmed.

OPINION OF JUDGE BARRETT.

I entirely agree that after the year has elapsed no
court has power to continue the lien. The application here was for an order nune pro tune, and was
properly deuted. But in my judgment the plaintiff's
rights are not necessarily lost, as his application assumes and as Judge Brady intumates. The defendant purchased the premises within the year, subject
to the lien, and the plaintiff commenced proceedings
to enforce such lien before the expiration of the year.
Under such circumstances, upon the lienor filing with
the County Clerk a notice of the commencement of
the suit, with an andavit of service, as required by
the sixth section of the act in question, I do not
deem the procurement of an order continuing the
lien to be necessary, in all or for the effection prosecution of the proceedings. The commencement of
such proceedings while the hen is in full force is in
the nature of a foreclosure. The notice thereof filed
with the County Clerk has the effect of a lis pendens,
and the judgment therein relates back to the
time of the filing of the lien. (Section 1, and compare the previous act as expounded in Paine vs.
Bonney, 4, E. D. Smith, 734). The lien, it is true, is
not continued unless the order be procured within
the year; but, on the other hand, it is not discharged (section 11). Now it is not a continuation
nor an extension which is sought or needed, but an
enforcement of a party's rights in these proceedings will depend upon the condition of our calendars and the discretion of judges with respect
to the renewal. That such was nivoked. Otherwise
the enforcemen and delivered to the defendant. Here the proceeding is in rem. Its commencement, followed up by the its pendens, is the statutory substitute for an actual seizure, and the property, pending the luigation, may thus be said to be quast in custodia legis. Indeed, in a proper case, an injunction may be granted, and even a receiver pendente lite appointed. (Webb vs. Van Zandt, 16 Abbott's P. R., 314, note.) The lienor's rights are thus in theory reduced to possession, practical effect being given to them by the decree, which works either a conformation of such possession or the release of the property therefrom. Concurring, however, as I do in the result, the order should be affirmed.

Before Judge Bedford.

The court room was crowded yesterday in consequence of the interest attaching to the trial of John Connors, a member of the Broadway squad, who was charged with assault and battery. At the hour of the opening of the court the defendant failed to appear, and, after some preliminary business was disposed of,

Counsel for Connors rose and said:-May it please your Honor-Since the adjournment of the court yesterday I have caused inquiry to be made at the pesterday I nave caused inquiry to be made at the appropriate headquarters where my client was bound to report, and have also communicated with the relatives of the defendant, and I have failed to ascertain that he has been seen or heard from since about twelve o'clock yesterday. Under that state of facts it became matter of serious and painful consideration with myself what course I was bound, as counsel in this case, to pursue. I have taken the advice of learned gentlemen, in whom I have every reason to confide, and shail adopt it; and that advice is, that I am bound, as a matter of professional honor, briefly to submit such considerations to this jury as legitimately present themselves to me upon the evidence.

The summing up then took place, Assistant District Attorney Hutchings commenting in severe and eloquent terms upon the absence of the defendant and his witnesses, and urged the jury to protect citizens and the reputable members of the police force, who were disgraced by such men as Connors.

Judge Bedford delivered a clear and able charge, at the conclusion of which the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Judge then ordered the ball of the absent de-

ONE OF STEWART'S CLERKS SENT TO THE PRINTEN-

one of Stewart's Clerks sent to the PrintenTiary—interesting remarks of Judge Refford.
William H. Livingston, who pleaded guilty
hast week to grand larecapy was arrained for sentence.
He stole moneys from the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co.
Judge Stuart handed the Judge letters from
distinguished citizens who gave the defendant a
good character.
Counsel for A. T. Stewart made a statement to the
Court, from which it appeared that the defendant
was employed as cierk in the carpet department.
For eighteen months past Livingston has been embezzing sums, the aggregate being \$4,500.

Judge Stuart replied by saying that when Livingston was arrrested, counsel for A. T. Stewart & Co.
endeavored to effect a settlement, and because his
wife falled to raise the full amount they pressed the
charge against him. The Judge said he pieaded
guilty becaulde he believed from all the circumstances that the Court would deal leniently with
him.

Mr. Hutchings sunggested that the accussed be sent
to the Pententiary Instead of the State Prison.
Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—I believe last Friday you pleaded guilty to this accusation. From your general appearance and respectability, and at the suggestion of Judge Stuart, your
counsel, I allowed the case to so over for one week,
to inquire into your antecedents. I hold in my hand
letters showing that you have heretofore been an
honest man as regards your general reputation. I regret exceedingly to see a man of
your respectability arraigned here, and the
proof to be that for a year and a half you
have been embezzling money to the amount of severai thousand dollars at Stewart's. I sympathize
with your wife and children; but I have also to take
care of myself under my official oath. I owe is to
the community to bunish you, but I shall take the
District Attorney's aggrestion and not brand you
by sending you to the State Prison; but as an example to other clerks (and there are hundreds of
them employed in large establishments), to show
them that even though they be

offences he sentenced Johnson to the Penitentary for two years.

Christian Sibberleck was placed on trial, charged with robbing Edward Peters, on the 13th of May, of first dollars, at a saloon in Cente. street. Mr. Howe proved by two witnesses that the complainant was misraken, that he had been thrown out of a saloon constituous to the one kept by the defendant. The july reduced a verdict of not guilty

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the

DEATH FROM SCALDS .- Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest, at 169 Second street, on the body of Henrietta Schneider, a child c'ghteen months oid. whose death was the result of scaleds received by the upsetting upon her of a cup of boiling coffee. Her neck and breast were badly scaledd. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

REINFORCEMENT TO THE REVENUE CUTTER FLEE AT THIS PORT .- The neutrality laws are to be strictly enforced by the government, and no expedition which are supposed to have arms or recruits for the Cubans will be allowed to leave this port. The Mahoning, one of the heaviest steam cutters in the service, has been ordered to this port to maist in enforcing the laws.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY .- About a week since a man named Henry Kelly, said to have been in the employ of the Eric Railway Company, while abourd a train hear Ramapo Station fell between the cars, then in rapid motion, when six of them passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a terrible manner. Keily was speedily brought to this city and placed in the New York Hospital for treatment. The surgeon, after making an examination of the injured man, deemed it necessary to amputate the limb, which was accordingly done. Kelly failed gradually till Thursday night, when death ensued. Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body.

DEATH IN THE CARS .- A few days ago Mr. and Mrs Fogelby, with their infant child, eighteen months old, arrived from Germany, and on Thursday started old, arrived from Germany, and on Thursday stated for the Western country. While in the cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, near the Thirtieth atreet depot, the child, which had been ill, was taken worse and died. An officer of the Twentieth precinct was called, and as the parents, who could not speak our language, were unable to explain the cause of their child's death, they, with the corpse, were taken to the Thirty-fifth street police station, against the earnest protest of Mr. Fogelby, who could not see the necessity of such a proceeding. When the latter learned that ne was to be detained and sent to one of the lower rooms to await the holding of an inquest on the body, he became much excited and refused to go down stairs. Fogelby resusted and struck the officer, and in the struggle that ensued the pistol of the latter exploded in his pocket, the buildt from which passed throug I the officer's clothing without doing further damage and lodged on the floor leading to the cells. Fogelby was finally quieted, and yesterday morning Coroner Schirmer beld an inquest on the body of the infant. A post-mortem examination made by Dr. Cushman showed that death resulted from marasmus. Later in the day the sorrowing parents, who had suffered so much from their inability to speak the English language, proceeded to their future home in the West. for the Western country. While in the cars of the

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A HORSE SALE .- James Linden, one of the Jefferson Market prison-keepers, yesterday morning left a horse at Johnston's sales stables, in Thirteenth street, to be sold, he declares for not less than \$300. The horse was knocked down to a man named Syms, of New Jersey, for \$142. Linden attempted to take possession of the horse, when Syms caused his arrest upon the charge of grand larceny. All the parties were before the Justice at Jefferson Market in the afternoon, when a formal complaint was made against Linden. The Court allowed the accused to go on his own parole, to appear tomorrow for examination.

Koeter was brought into Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon by officer Dean, of the Seventeenth precinct, on a charge of attempting to abandon her infant child. Mrs. Annie Kelly, of No. 141
First avenue, stated that yesterday morning she saw
the woman go into the haliway of her house with a
baby in her arms, and a few minutes after saw her
come out without the child. Another lady, living in
the same house, also saw the woman attempt to
abandon the child. The woman stated that she was
sick and destitute, and thought that she was doing
the best thing she could for her baby. Justice Mansfield sent the woman to the Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction.

Allegen Inventigence Office Swindlers.—

ALLEGED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE SWINDLERS .-Some weeks ago it will be remembered two men giving their names as Henry Clay Kallmeyer and giving their names as Henry Clay Kallineyer and Henry McCord, were brought before plustice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with swinding some fitteen or sixteen persons at their intelligence office at No. 189 Grand street. Their mode of proceeding was to promise applicants situations of various kinds, on payment of a certain sum of money, and then by various pretexts to break their agreement. After their commitment for examination the men were admitted to bail, but subsequently arrested by the Sheriff and lodged in Ludlow street jail. In the interim, however, the men went to work at their old business, and yesterday a man named Herman Unger residing at No. 301 East Fortyeighth street appeared before Justice Mansfield at Essex Market Police Court, and charged them with swinding him out of fifty dollars on the 19th day of May. Unger was to have a situationat \$100 a month, and in order to secure it he gave the prisoners fifty dollars, receiving in return a note of hand. Unger afterwards found out both men to be swindlers. The papers in the case will be sent to the District Attorney's office to be presented to the Grand Jury, with ten or twelve other complaints already taken.

THEODORE ALLEN ARRESTED AGAIN.

At three o'clock yesterday the officials of Jefferson

farket Police Court and the few officers who were

attendance awaiting the action of the city of My DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the results of the city of My DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the results of the city of My DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the results of the city of My DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the results of the city o in attendance awaiting the arrival of Justice Ledwith to open the afternoon session were startled by a tumultuous noise upon the stairs. A moment later and officer Leaveraft, of the court squad, entered

the folding doors swung back upon their hinges and officer Leaycraft, of the court squad, entered, having the renowned Theodore Alien, of the Hotel St. Bernard, on Mercer street, in custody. They were supported in the rear by an immense crowd of Mr. Alien's sympathizers, including several counsel and Alderman lingh O'Brien. Theo, was escorted—not to the box where the prisoners usually are arraigned, but he was given a front seat in the court, where he conferred with his friends and received the sympathy of distinguished politicians white awaiting the arrival of the Justice.

The Alderman and his friends took seats behind the Justice's desk. That functionary took his seat, and, waving all other business, Theodore Allen was escorted—not to the railing that divides the criminal from the Justice, but within it, where complainants and counsel are accustomed to locate themselves.

The complaint upon which he was arrested was then read. The complainant, Robert F. Townley, of No. 86 Exchange place, stepped up and charged Allen with rescuing a prisoner from him on the 27th March last. The readers of the HERALD will remember that on the 28th March full particulars of the case were given. Townley, a detective of a private police agency, had secured a requisition from Governor John M. Palmer, of llimois, upon Governor John M. Hamer, of limois, upon Governor John M. Palmer, of limois, upon Governor John M. Palmer, of limois, upon Governor John M. Palmer, of the State, for the return of one William Forrester, a convicted and escaped burgiar from Cook county, Ill., who was in this city a fugitive from justice. Upon the warrant Sheriff O'Brien had conveyed to Townley authority to arrest Forfester. He was found on the 27th in front of the St. Bernard Hotel and arrested, when Alien and Ashers, it is alleged, rescued him from Townley, and he secreted himself in Allen's hotel and has not since been secured. Upon an affidavit detailing these circumstances a warrant was irsued by Justice Ledwith and the prisoner was arrested, as abo

corded.

After the nature of the charge had been made known the complainant remarked:—

Justice, I desire to have this case postponed. I want my witnesses here. want my witnesses here.

Justice—Have you not had time?

Complainant—No, sir.

Justice—Mr. Laycrait, when did you notify com

Justice—Mr. Layersie, the lainant?

Complainant—about eleven o'clock to-day.

Counsel—Will you discharge Mr. Allen?

Complainant—I simply want time to prepare my

Counsel—Will you discharge Mr. Allen? Complainant—I simply want time to prepare my case, Justice.

Justice—What defence do you propose to offer? Counsel—What we allege is that this complainant is a blackmailer and has been sent to the island; that his statements are unworthy of belief. The merits of the case are known to your Honor.

Justice—It is unnecessary to discuss them here; I am perfectly familiar with all the circumstances; has the defence witnesses present?

Counsel—Yes, we have twenty present.

am perfectly familiar with all the circumstances; has the defence witnesses present?,
Counsel—Yes, we have twenty present.
Justice—Well, I will hear it to-morrow.
Counsel—It will be difficult to get them here to-morrow.

[Here Alderman O'Brien whispered in one of the judicial ears.]
Justice—Well, when can you be ready?
Companant—Some day next week,
Justice—Can you be ready next week, Mr. Town-ley?

Justice—tan you be ready used, and to have levy Complainant—Yes, sir; I think so.
Justice—Then I adjourn the hearing until Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Allen, who during his entire presence in court conducted himself in an unexceptionable manner, gave ball and left the court, accompanied by his friends, who had taken the court by storm, and no doubt by their presence deterred the court officers from consigning Mr. Theo. Allen to prison.

The inhabitants of Bordeaux were greatly astonished one morning lately to see a colored flag floating from the summit of the spire of St. Michel, said to be a piece, of a curtain, on which was drawn a heart pieced by an arrow, and underneath were the words "Liberté, Paix." The spire is about 375 feet in height, and extremely difficult of ascent, What could have induced any person to undertake such a perilous feat at night remains a mystery.

THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The excitement over the appointment of the Commissioners of Taxes continued unabated all day yesterday. Comptroller Connolly did not appear at his office during the day, and, of course, no nominations were made there. Applications in numbers were made to the "Cheeryble Brothers"—Messrs. Storrs—of the Deputy Comptroller's room, by anxious and expectant office-seekers and by pertinacious pressmen, but nothing could be elicited further than that there had been no official notification of any appointments, with an emphasis on the "official." Whether Mr. Connolly had really made the appointments or not could not be definitely ascertained until after office hours; but what could be ascertained was that somebody had made the appointments, or perhaps several somebodies had made as many batches of appointees. One individual, who "had it from somebody that knows," Creamer had been thrown overboard, and that the ment), George H. Andrews (lately of Herkims county), Nathaniei Sands (of the Citizens' Associa-tion) and George H. Furser. Another man knew one of the Commissioners—Senator Creamer. He knew Creamer was sure; he "saw it in the Herald

one of the Commissioners—Senator Creamer. He knew Creamer was sure; he "saw it in the Herald yesterday."

It seemed to be generally conceded that Census Maker Depew had been dropped. There was evidently some foundation for the beilef that Mr. Depew had not been made one of the happy men of the commission, as he might have been seen walking up and down in front of the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon during the rain storm, bearing an expression of mingled chagrin and determination to "get square" on somebody. George H. Purser appeared also to be on the anxious seat more unsteadly than might be expected from tife nominee of "somebody that knows." He was passing in an out of the Comptroller's office, but the dispenser of his fate was not to be found. Thus the excitement was kept up throughout the day, and not until the office hours had passed and members of "the gane" had gone away to talk the matter over did the fact become officially known that the appointments had been made and that Messrs. T. J. Creamer, W. H. King, G. H. Andrews and Nathaniel Sands had been appointed.

In making these appointments Comptroller Connolly has verified the assertions made in the Herald of yesterday—that he would carry out the spirit of the law in making the Board non-partisan and such as would care more for the interests of the taxpayers than the patronage of the position; and that he would carefully study the matter and the men before making public the result of his deliberations. That he has done so may readily be perceived from the following correspondence:—

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, and P. Parament, and P. Parament

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE;

NATHANIEL SANUS, Eq.:—
DEAR SIM—As you are aware, the duty has been devolved on me of appointing tax commissioners for the city and county of New York. The act imposing this duty was passed by a republican Legislature, and with the expectation of ins leading members of the republican party that the commission should be non-partian—that is, composed equally of representatives of the political majority and minority of this city.

I consider it my duty to make the appointment states but the principe, not alone the appointment estates but in the principe, not alone the power of regulating taxation, in which favoritism would work such great injustice, should not be with either political party. I have so decided to act in making these appointments. In regard to one of the republican representatives, my mind has been decided for some time in favor of ex-Senator Andrews. For the other there is great strife among the leading members of the republican party, and they are unable to agree on an acceptable candidate. While I desire to recognize the political relations I have referred to, I also mend to secure the best ability practicable to attain for the position. In view of all the circumstance and looking to your large experience in regard to municipal affairs and your relations to the taxpayers of the city, as well as your definitionation with the republican party, I have decided to and do hereby tander you the appointment as one of said tax commissioners. Rejond enough to republican party, Comptroller.

NEW YORE, May 20, 1869. NEW YORK, May 20, 1869.

NATHANIEL SANDS, Esq.:—
DEAR SIR—The undersigned, feeling deeply interested in the same seed of the yearly taxation of our city and the valuations of real and personal property upon which those taxes are assessed, and learning with great gratification that the Comptrolier of the city of New York has tendered you the position of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, under the law recently enacted by the Legislature, and being confident that your long acquaintance with the defects of the old system and its injurious results to the prosperity of our citizens, and your knowledge of the remedy for the evil we have experienced, together with your unswerving determina-

yours.
John David Wolfe, Edwin Hoyt, John Jacob Astor, Wm. E.
Dodge, James Lenox, A. A. Low & Brothers, Wm. C. Rhinelander, James F. De Peysier, Joseph Sampson, R. L. & A.
Stuart, Richard Mortimer, Aaron Arnold, James M. Constable, Charles A. Secor, James Brown, Wm. B. Astor, Washington R. Vermilye, John J. Cisco, Paul Spofford, C.
B. S. Rooseveit, William M. Vermilye, James A. Roosevait, H. B. Claffin & Co., Isaac N. Phelps, Theodore
W. Riler, John H. Sherwood, Benismin H. Hutton,
W. Riler, John H. Sherwood, Benismin H. Hutton, ington R. Vermiye, John J. Cheo, Pain Spiolog. C.
S. R. Roosevelt, William M. Vermiye, James A. Roosevelt, H. B. Collin & Co. Haaco Ar Thelps T. Roosevelt, H. B. Collin & Co. Haaco Ar Thelps T. Roosevelt, H. B. Collin & Co. Haaco Ar Thelps T. Roosevelt, J. Collin & Co. Haaco Ar Thelps T. Roosevelt, J. Collin & Co. Haaco Ar Thelps T. Roosevelt, J. Collin & Co. Roosevelt, J. Collin & Co. Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt, J. Co. Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt

Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller of the city of New York:

My Dran Sir.—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. requesting my acceptance of the city of My Dran Sir.—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. requesting my acceptance of the constitution of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the city and county of New York, under the act recently passed by the Legislasture of this State. My course in respect of this request must be wholly shaped by the responsibilities and duties I have undertaken towards the taxpysers and capital of this city furing the last in years, and the responsibilities of the commorcial and business interests generally, and have met with a unanimous request that I should accept the office you have tendered. I feel that to do so is to augment labors the severity of which can only be appreciated by my co-workers in the cause of good government and to assume still graver responsibilities in the administration of public office. These I am requested to undertake by a voice which has always been potent with me—that of the united industry, enterprise and integrity of our city. I feel that with increased ourdens will come uncreased facilities for benefiting those interests, and yielding myself to your request and theirs I beg leave to thank you and them for the confidence reposed in me and to accept the important trust so tendered.

Very respectfully yours, NATHANIEL SANDS.

The following is a list of the present occupants of the Tax Commissioners' office, With few exceptions they will be removed, and new men appointed to their places. The pressure for the offices is of course very great. The pressure for the offices is of course very great. The pressure for the offices is of course very great. The pressure for the offices is of course very great. The pressure for the offices is of course very great. The pressure of the offices is of course very great. The pressure of the offices is of course very great. The pressure for the

Samuel Blauvelt, deputy commissioner.
C. H. Yallalee, deputy commissioner.
D. W. Allen, deputy commissioner.
E. J. Caldwell, clerk personal estate.
Wm. F. Ashman, clerk to deputy commissioner
Simon Hazleton, clerk to deputy commissioner
John Goller, clerk to deputy commissioner.
Benjamin Merritt, clerk to deputy commissioner.

A. H. Keech, clerk to deputy commissioner.

J. S. Bemis, clerk to deputy commissioner.

E. L. Bullock, clerk to deputy commissioner.

W. N. Alexander, clerk to deputy commisw. N. Alexander, cierk to deputy commissioner. 2,000
W. S. Williston, cierk to deputy commissioner. 2,000
Jacob F. Oakley, assessor. 4,000
John D. Ottiwell, assessor. 4,000
Isaac O. Hunt, assessor. 4,000
Wm. H. DegCamp, secretary to assessor. 3,000
W. Stratton, cierk to assessor. 2,000
Wm. H. Lawrence, cierk to assessor. 2,000

ARNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM. The anniversary of the above institution is being

eld at the building on the corner of 143d street and Tenth avenue. The exercises yesterday began at eleven A. M. and concluded at four P. M., and will be resumed and terminated to-day at the same hours. The programme included the following songs and recitations:—"The Wood Horn,"
"The Woody Dell," "Bright the Morning Light,"
"Merrily Over the Sea," "I Know a Bank," and
"Queen of Spring," sung by the whole school; "Queen of Spring," sung by the whole school;
"The Vacant Chair," duet; "A Fair Little Girl," recitation; "Between Nose and Eyes," recitation;
"Beautiful World," duet; "Ave Sanctissima," duet,
and calisthenics performed to music. Refreshments were served to the children and visitors during the day, moderate charge being required of the
niter, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of
the institution. One visitor, Mr. Willett, of No. 20
Lafayette place, paid \$100 for his dinner and declined to take any change. An account of the receipts and donations in money will be taken tomorrow.

morrow.

Of the performance of the negro children it is only necessary to say that it appeared to be neither above nor much below the average of similar exhibitions of white children. The fondness of the negro fer nelody and his well knewn natural aptitude for time and tune were exemplified in the vocal part of the exercises, the songs being given with considera-

ble regard for harmony and cadence. The recita-tions were of the usual schoolboy or schoolgirl order, one sentence being dovetailed into another with a happy disregard for punctuation or infection. The gibness of the youngsters, however, showed they had been pretty well driled, and the manual catisthenics were performed with considerable unanimity.

they had been pretty well drilled, and the manual calisthenics were performed with considerable unanimity.

The following officers and managers visited the asyium yesteriay:—Mrs. Charles Landon, of No. 7 East Fourteenth street, Treasurer; Miss Sarah S. Murray, of No. 114 East Twenty-ninth street, Secretary; Mrs. Philo Hurd, No. 102 Henry street, Brooklyn; Mrs. John C. Hull, Sixty-first street, East river, Mrs. Wim. H. Lee, 516 Fifth avenue, Mrs. C. R. Robert, 12 East Fortieth street, and Miss Lydia Probyn, 35 West Fifty-second street, managers. The superintendent is Mr. William E. Davis.

The number of children in the asylum is about 271; boys, 166—girls, 106. Their ages range from two to twelve years. One thing was noticeable and especially deserving of commendation in the appearance of the children, the extreme cleanliness and neatness of their clothing. This feature, which is not always to be remarked in institutions of a similar character, reflects credit upon the asylum and its managers. Nor is it confined to the dresses of the children, it is observable in every room of the building, and in every department of its menage is is potent to visitors.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Objects of the Association-Protection of Emi-grants Against Fraud-Savings Bank for

grants were subjected during the year 1837 and sub-sequently up to 1841 imperatively demanded the interposition of their friends, as the laws were utterly insufficient for their protection against oppression, extortion or even violence, and led in the latter year to the formation of the "Irish Emigrant Society of New York," which on the 29th of April, 1844, re-ceived a charter from the State Legislature. The act set forth its objects. They were "to afford advice, information and protection to emigrants from Ire-

land, and generally to promote their welfare."

Although a great deal had been accomplished by
the benevolent efforts of individuals previous to this
time it was not until the formation of the society that the crying evil which it sought to remedy was attacked with unity of action by men of influence and high social position. The society numbered nineteen members when incorporated; it now num-bers twenty-six.

The following is a circular of the society in 1852, which applies as well to the present as to that

which applies as well to the present as to that date:—

The recent failures, by which a large amount of oills remitted from this country to friends in ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this society the opportunity and at the same time impose upon it the duty of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by this society.

For the purpose of entire protection a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the Bank of freiand, against which this society issues drafts, payable at sight, from one pound and upwards on the bank and all its branches, and has thereby for the last ten years afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and unquestionable.

The principal objects of the society are:

First—By the sale of its bills on the Bank of Ireland, and by keeping ample funds there to meet the same, to furnish to the Irish people in this country a safe remittance to their friends in Ireland, thereby protecting them from false, frau-dulent and dublous bills. oneys from persons having no know-Second—To receive moneys from persons having no know-ledge of responsible shipping houses, and to purchase for their passage tickets by steamer, and to transmit the same to their riends in Ireland for whom the passages were ordered. Third—To receive moneys from persons residing out of the city of New York, and who have no responsible agent here, and to apply such moneys to forwarding into the interior, ac-action of the same than the same to the same to many arrive shifts or the same to the same to the pre-tent the being by law of the State of New York a Commis-sioner of Emigration) to protect the persons and property of Irish emigrants.

sioner of Emigration) to protect the migrants and their children F_I/h —To aid friendless Irish emigrants and their children as a spoiloation of the surplus earnings of the society to Drafts on the Bank of Ireland for one pound and over and payable at all its branches, are sold by the society, and in England payable at the Bank of England. Mesers. Courts & Co., London, agents of the Bank of England.

society, and in England payable at the Bank of England.

Messra Coutts & Co., London, agents of the Bank of England.

Persons who wish to remit money of passage tickets to Ireland, and who live out of town can send the amount to the society in Post Office orders at the risk of the owner, and all such orders should be made payable to the order of the Irisk Emigrant Society, and addressed to William P. Byrne, Treasurer, 51 Chambers street, New York.

The name of the townland, parish, post office and county to which the draft or passage ticket is to be sent should be stated as well as the name of the person to whom it is to be transmitted.

Passage procured by any steamship line indicated, or according to the best judgment of the society. The trustees give their time and attention to the work of the society without any compensation.

The earnings are appropriated in furtherance of the fifth object above mentioned. The larger the dealings with the society the more widely will its field of usefulness be extended.

The members of the Board are trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bang connected with the society. This was incorporated in 1850. The President is Henry L. Hoguet, Vice-Presidents, Henry James Anderson and James Slevin; Secretary, Edward Bayer. The following gentlemen are Trastees—Henry L. Hoguet, Nobert J. Dillon, Hugh Kelly, John P. Nesmith, Cornelius H. Sneehan, John H. Power, Edward Frith, Wm. Van Sachs, James Sievin, Jeremiah J. Campion, Jeremiah Devim, Thomas O'Connor, Bryan Lawrence, Lewis J. White, Felix IngoldSby, James Olwell, Edward Bayer, Glowell, Edward Bayer, Richard O'Gorman, Henry J. Anderson, James Lynch, James S. Heanessy, James B. Nicnolson.

**Officers of the Society for 1862, Richard O'Gorman, Jeresident: John H. Power, James Olweil, Vice President: John H.

Son.

Officers of the Society for 1869.—Richard O'Gorman,
President; John H. Power, James Olwell, Vice Fresident; Jeremiah J. Campion, Recording Secretary.
Finance Committee.—Henry James Anderson,
chairman; James S. Hennessy, Jeremiah Deviln,

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

New Public Store Regulations-Delivery Merchandise.
Collector Grinnell has caused an important order to be issued in relation to the delivery of merchan

dise at the public stores, which is to go into opera the delivery of goods addressed to "owner's cart," the delivery of goods addressed to "owner's cart," and will prove very beneficial to importers. Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford, deputy collector in charge of the public stores, will carry out the new regulations. The following is the order:—

Importers destrous of having their examined packages delivered from the public atore by their own carts can do by writing on their invoices the words "owner's cart," and calling on the deputy in charge at the public store for their delivery orders, matcad of at the Custom Homes, as heretofore.

esting on the deputy in charge at the public store for their delivery orders, instead of at the Custom House, as heretofore.

All packages passed "correct" by the appraisers must be called for daily before four o'clock F. M. If not called for at that hour a notice will be mailed to the owner or agent that his goods are ready to be delivered, and if not called for the following day. Three o'clock they will be delivered by the Goods belonging to parties residing out of the city, whose agents do not attend to the delivery of said goods belonging to parties residing out of the city, whose agents do not attend to the delivery of said good, will be retained in the public store forty-eight hours after the above mentioned time, and if not called for at the expiration of that time, will be sent to the nearest general order warehouse at the importer's risk and expense.

Those importers whose packages are now sent to them by the public store carts can continue the practice by writing their business address on their invoice, as at present.

These rules are established for the better accommodation of the mercantile community and to prevent the accumulation of passed packages at the public store.

The above will take effect from and after June 1, 1989.

SANUEL T. BLATCHHORD,

Deputy Collector, in charge of Public Stores.

Approved.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port. VENEZUELA.

Cotton Cultivation—Successful Experiment of the American System. The Comercio of Puerto Cabello mentions that Messrs. Quirk and Pierce, two American agricul-

turists, have been cultivating cotton on an estate in the district of Turmero with remarkable results. the district of Turmero with remarkable results. The plan adopted by them appears to be the same as that followed in the South of the United States, and has resulted in producing good, fine sea Island cotton, sof remarkably long and white staple. The quantity yielded averages thirty-four and three-quarier por cent in excess of that obtained by the native process, and the samples sent to England realized fifty per cent above the ordinary. There are many districts in the republic of Venezuela where cotton can be raised at a very paying rate, not only owing to the favorable nature of the soil but also because manual labor is much less than in the States.

THE ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE COUNTY SAFE AT

[From the Pittsfield Sun, May 20.]

The burglars who attempted to rob the county safe at Lenox are known to belong to a Troy gang, and the officers think they will be secured. They hired a span of horses and box wagon at McKeon's stable in that city, ostensibly to go to Chatham; and in their hasty return after their unsuccessful burglary, they broke down the wagon and had to exchange it at West Stockbridge for another, and on reaching Greenbush left them. McKeon, on finding where his horses were, sent them back with the West Stockbridge wagon. The disabled venicle was found, but the horses, left in the stable over night, were secured by the Sheriff of the county. A Troy actorney, E. L. Rursman, visited the County Commissioners at Pittsfield and quelled the suspicion that he was an agent of the burglars by gesting a letter from Rev. Dr. Wentworth, formerly of Troy, certifying to his standing and character. He obtained the borses and wagon by getting Mr. H. K. Kent, formerly of Troy, to give a bond of indemnity in case of fedgment being readered account.